

An Economic Comparison of Cloud Network Architectures

PTC 2013 - Monday, Jan 21 - 14:00-15:30

Topical Session 1 – Networks & Cloud

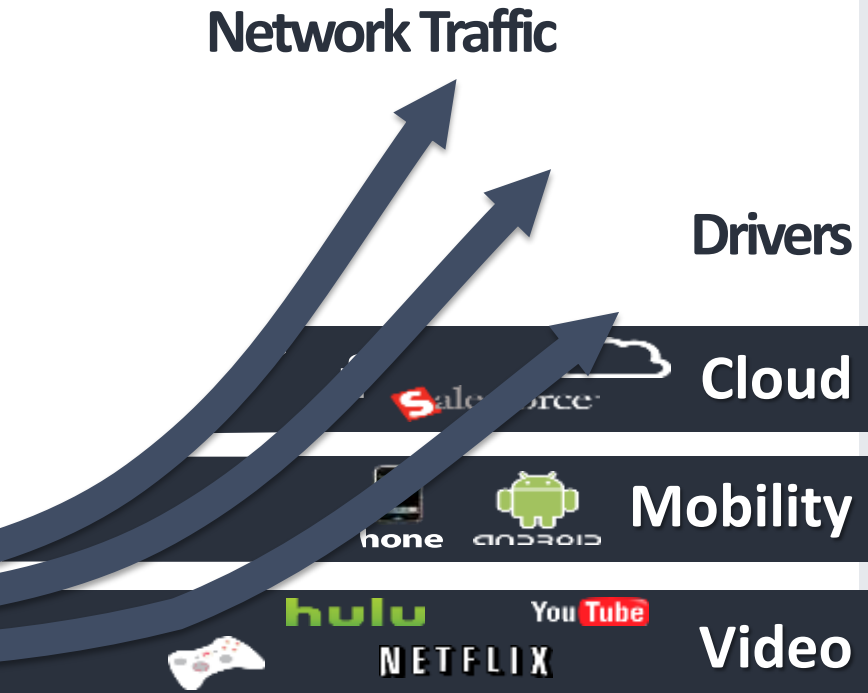
Chris Liou – Infinera
Onur Turkcu - Infinera

Victor Lopez– Telefonica
Juan Pedro Fernandez-Palacios - Telefonica

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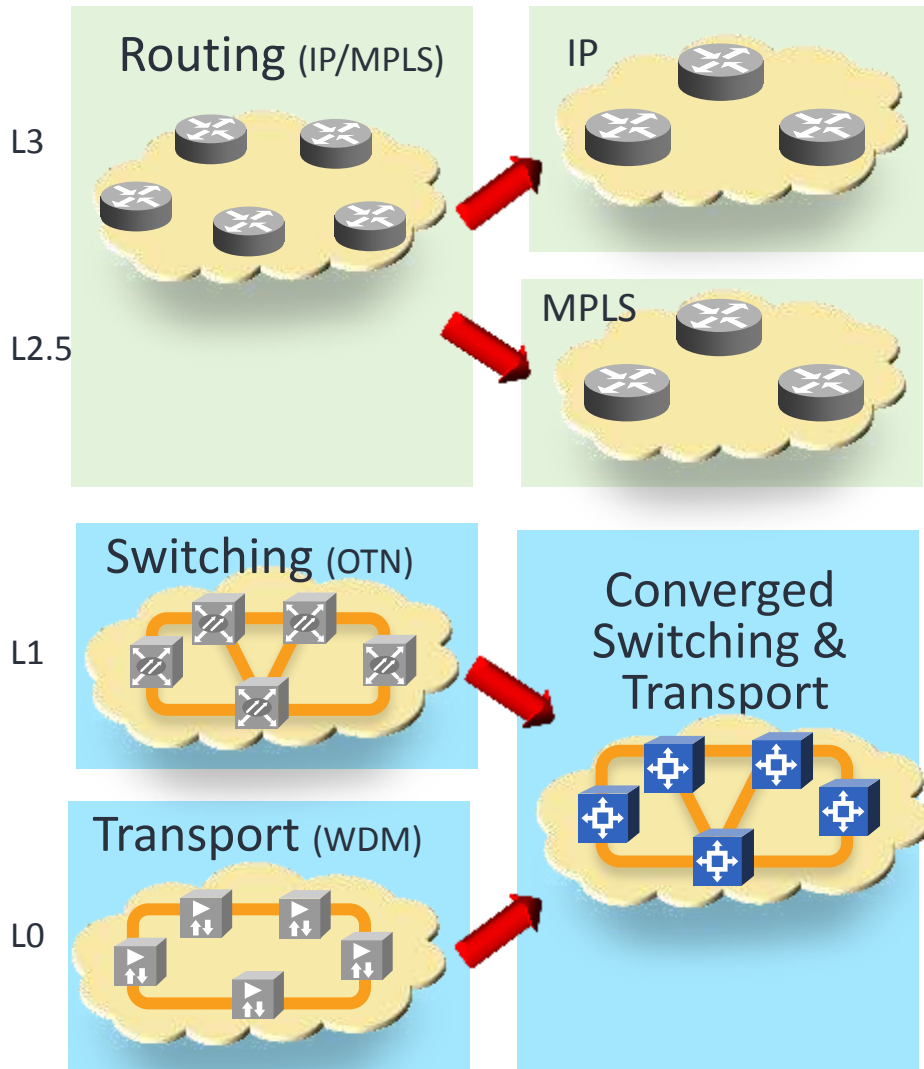
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what **THE NETWORK** will be

Cloud's Impact on Networks



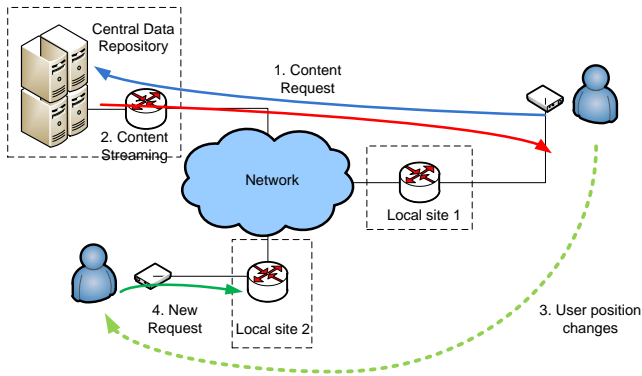
- ▶ Cloud & virtualization rapidly transforming networking
 - Rise of the data center
 - Traffic profiles evolving
 - User experience matters
- ▶ Network infrastructure key to success
 - Scalable cost model across whole network essential
 - Cost/bit continuously evolving at various networking layers
- ▶ **Aggregate network economics critical metric**
 - TCO (CapEx + OpEx)
 - Sensitivity to traffic changes

Network Layer Convergence Trends



- ▶ Industry driving convergence in Layers 0 - 2+, but divergence in Layer 2.5/3
- ▶ Integrated switching cost-effectively introduces flexibility into transport
 - Rapid bandwidth provisioning
 - Mesh networking
 - Virtualization & maximum utilization of wavelengths
 - Multiple protection schemes
- ▶ How does dynamic transport impact network economics?

Telefonica Cloud Study



▶ Network traffic characteristics

• **U2DC:** Virtual PC service w/ 2 DC's

- Weighted traffic based on Internet usage data

• **DC2DC:** M2M replication, inter-DB*

- Night-time operations

• **DC2DC Bulk:** VM migration†

- 10000 VMs/DC, burst during day

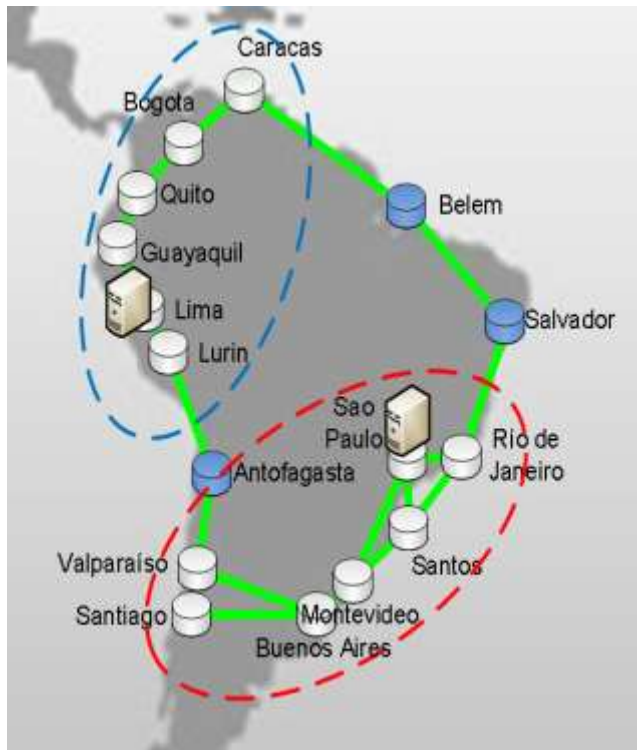
• Multi-yr growth extrapolated*

▶ A+B router backbone model

- Resiliency left to fully redundant router backbone

▶ Relative costs based on multi-layer cost model study‡ & market data

- Line amplifier systems & router switch fabric costs omitted



*Cisco GCI report

†Virtual Machine Mobility with VMware Vmotion and Cisco DCI Technologies

‡F. Rambach, B. Konrad, L. Dembeck, U. Gebhard, M. Gunkel, M. Quagliotti, L. Serra and V.

López: A Multi-Layer Cost Model for Metro/Core Networks, to be published in IEEE/OSA Journal of Optical Communications and Networking

Comparative Architectures

IPoWDM-f (baseline)

- IP + integrated colored optics + Fixed OADM
- Integrated 100G coherent WDM
- Analog demarcation between IP & transport layers

IPoWDM-c

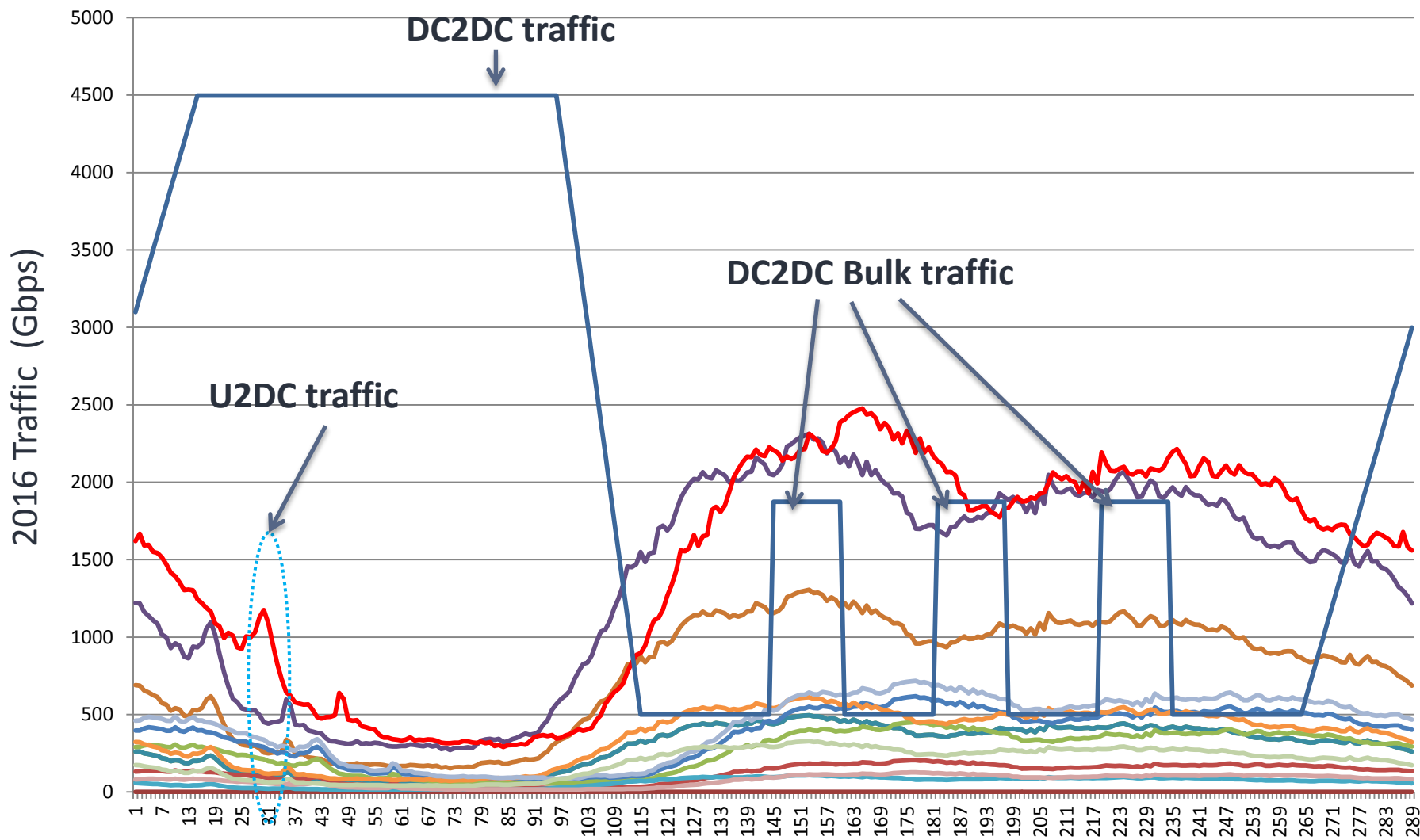
- IP + integrated colored optics + Reconfigurable OADM
- Non-blocking 100G wavelength granular switching
- Analog demarcation between IP & transport layers

IPoOTN

- IP + integrated OTN/WDM switch
- 500G PIC-based super-channels
- 10/40/100GbE router interfaces
- Grey optics interconnect
- Digital demarcation between IP & transport layers

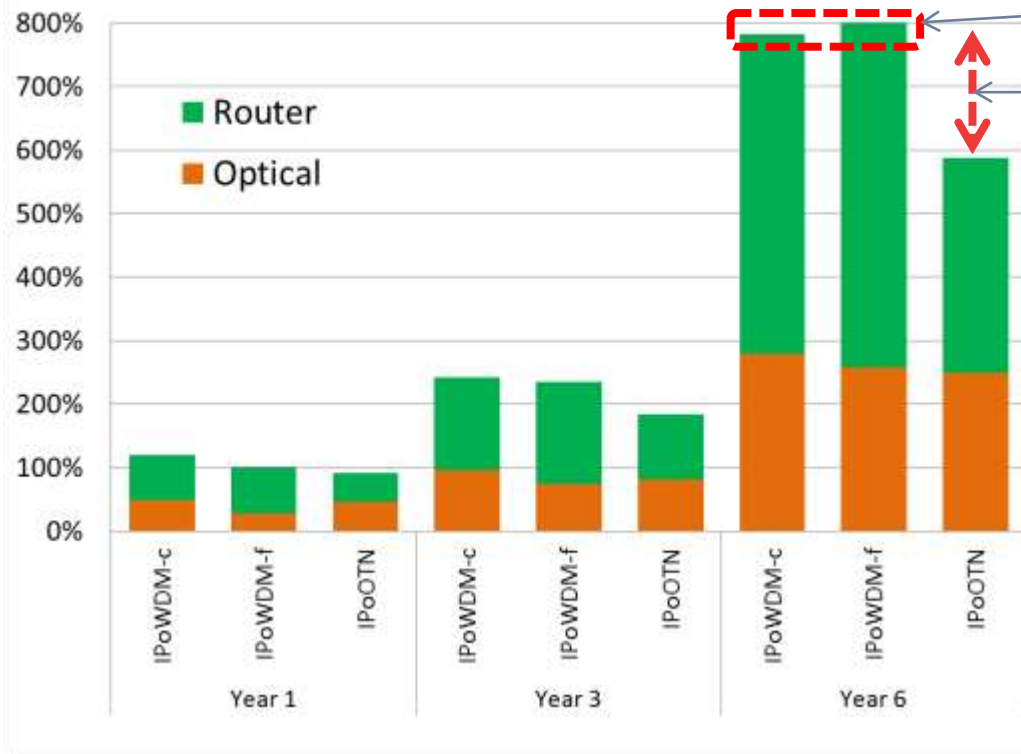
Case Study Traffic Profile

Dual Data Center Hubs



Modeling Results & Observations

Relative Network Economics Comparison



Observations

- ▶ U2DC traffic pattern all hub-spoke
 - Single destination limited opportunity for router interface re-use
 - Meshier networks & traffic patterns yield greater benefit
- ▶ IPoOTN reduced IP layer costs
 - Fewer total 100GbE blades
 - Mixed 10/40/100G router interfaces
 - PIC-based super-channels
- ▶ IPoOTN lays foundation for further savings
 - Shared Mesh Protection (SMP) can address overprovisioning in router backbone
 - Packet processing at ingress can aggregate packet flows & consolidate router ports

Key Results (Year 6)

- IPoWDM-c enabled **5-10%** savings over IPoWDM-f
- IPoOTN enables **20-30%** savings over IPoWDM-c

Closing Remarks

- ▶ Today's optical transport layer can flexibly adapt to dynamic Cloud demands
 - Router interface reuse greatly dependent on traffic patterns
- ▶ IPoOTN can reduce **total** network costs
 - Relative cost/switching in IP vs Transport layers varies greatly
 - Integrated protection & packet awareness
 - Improved OpEx (space, power, etc.)
- ▶ Analysis of multi-layer architectures leveraging dynamic transport worthwhile
 - Complexity of 2 dynamic layers may be addressed by SDN

Thank You!

cliou@infinera.com

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